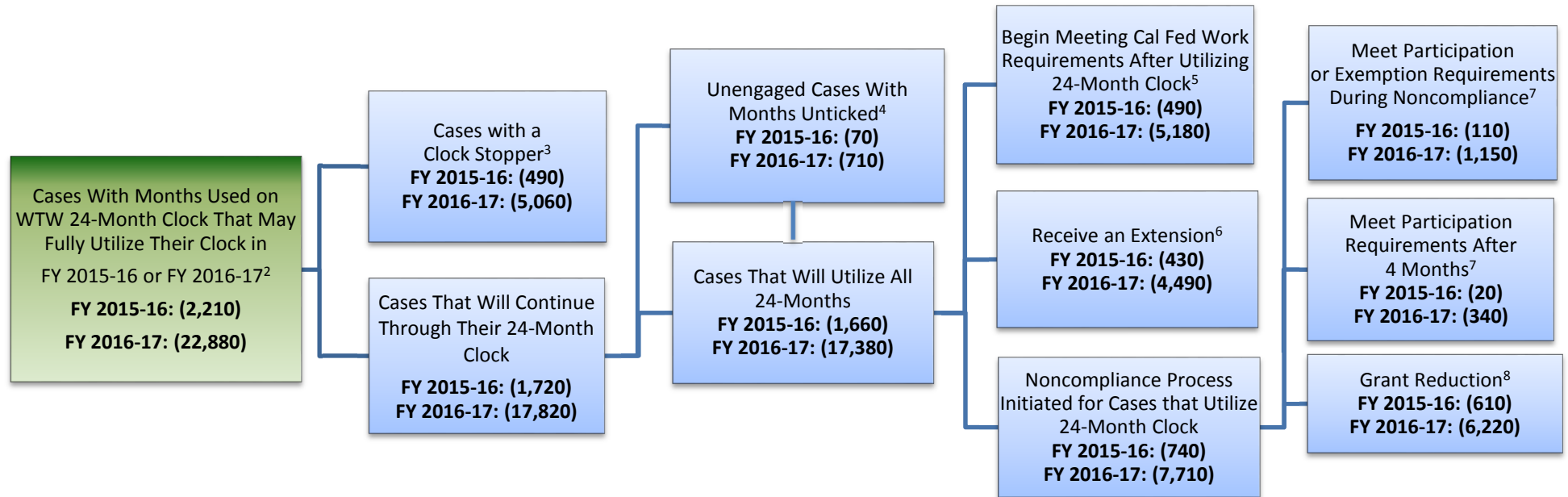


Welfare-to-Work (WTW) 24-Month Clock Caseload Flow Chart¹

December 15, 2015



FY 2015-16 Monthly Projected Post WTW 24-Month Grant Reduction Caseload (Rounded for Display Purposes)

July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	FY 2015-16
50	70	110	160	240	340	480	650	850	1,100	1,420	1,790	610

1. Caseload displayed represents the number of cases, as opposed to adults, since the number of extensions counties provide is based on cases.
2. The "Cases With Months Used on WTW 24-Month Clock That May Fully Utilize Their Clock in FY 2015-16 or FY 2016-17" is based on July 2015 WDTIP data, as of September 2015, and reflects the number of cases that would utilize their 24 months within the applicable FY if they use their clock continuously.
3. Based on July 2015 WDTIP data, 9.9 percent of cases with months used on their WTW clock are meeting participation requirements and would have their clock stopped. Based on July 2015 WDTIP, 12.3 percent are exempt and would have their clock stopped.
4. Based on FFY 2014 RADEP data and April 2013 through March 2015 WDTIP/MEDS/EDD data, 4 percent of cases with months used on their WTW clock that do not currently have a clock stopper are expected to receive good cause for lack of engagement and have months removed from their WTW 24-Month Clock. Cases are expected to have six months unticked. These cases are reflected in "Cases That Will Continue Through Their 24-Month Clock" once they utilize their WTW 24-Month Clock, including the unticked months.
5. Based on FFY 2014 RADEP work participation rate data, 29.8 percent of cases that utilize their WTW clock are expected to be meeting federal participation requirements.
6. The methodology to determine the number of available extensions is based on the number of cases with 18-24 months on their WTW clock, regardless of whether they meet the participation requirements in that month or subsequent months (which would result in cases having their clock stopped and some cases never reaching 24 months). Therefore, the 20 percent is applied to the total cases with months used on their WTW clock.
7. Assumes 15 percent of the cases that enter noncompliance will begin meeting the participation requirements, or receive an exemption, to maintain their grant after the noncompliance process. Assumes that 10 percent of the remaining cases will meet the participation requirements and have their grant restored after four months of a grant reduction.
8. Assumes that the WTW 24-Month Clock effectively started on April 1, 2013 due to additional noticing and plan development requirements for these cases. The grant savings will first be realized starting July 2015, after the noncompliance process for participants that reach the end of their 24-month clock in April 2015. The FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 caseloads represent the average monthly cumulative caseload in the applicable FY and does not account for adjustments based on county procedures for recipients near the end of their WTW 24-Month Clock. If common practice within counties involves removing a substantial number of months from recipients' clocks following a detailed case review, this estimate will be overstated.